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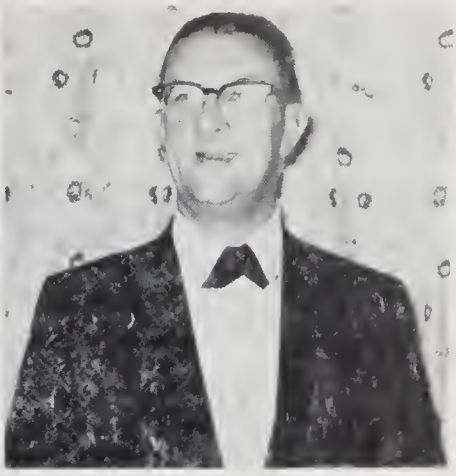
The President's Message



This being my first message in the Quarterly, I want to thank each of you for your support in our recent elections. Our Twelfth Annual Convention is now history and from all reports, it was very successful. Congratulations to our Past President, Walter Snyder, for a job well done. It is time now to set our sights on our next year's convention, and I would like this one to be known as the "Happy Thirteenth".

The first meeting of the new Board was held on March 5th, 1967, and plans for our convention next February 15th, 16th, 17th, and 1968 are progressing well. Most of the Committee Chairmen have been appointed, and although there are still some chairmen to be appointed, this will be done in the near future.

It is with deep regret that I advise the membership that our Number One Charter Member, Past President and present Curator of the A.N.A.S.C. Money Museum, Karl Brainard, has requested he be relieved of his duties because of ill health. Karl will be greatly missed, but, I assure you, not forgotten. Among our plans are the continued expansion of the Money Museum and the Visual Education Program.

Our clubs now total seventy-five and your President hopes to visit each of these clubs during the coming year.

Sincerely,

Edwin C. Borgolte

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Your Editor Speaks

It gives me a great pleasure to assume the editorship of your NASC Quarterly, following in the footsteps of such an erudite numismatist as Jim Betton, Jr. My task will not be an easy one, but I shall endeavor to keep up the high standards and reputation of your Quarterly.

The editor is your worker who puts together the articles, information, photos, etc. which are sent to him by the members and other interested numismatists; therefore, the Quarterly will be as good as the members want to make it, and there is no reason, with 75 clubs and the many individual members, for the lack of fine articles and other basic material.

I am appealing to all members at this time to send me any articles you may have completed or call on me at any time for advice as to the type of articles we can use. Subjects can be varied, the article should be typewritten and double spaced, and I will be pleased to coordinate and work with you in any way possible.

Of importance also is that each club place my name on its mailing list to receive notices, bulletins and any special events that take place. Only through this method will I know what your club is doing and you will receive the recognition you deserve.

I would also like to encourage junior and young numismatists to try their hand at writing. This will give you a great deal of satisfaction and the research you will do will help you in your collecting activities.

This will be my only appeal for the year as this space will be used in future issues for your worthwhile numismatic offerings.

Sincerely,

Maurice M. Gould

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The 12th Annual Convention of the N.A.S.C.

he very successful 12th Annual N.A.S.C. Convention Feb. 9th ıru 12th, 1967 held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, alifornia is now Numismatic history. With so much excitement nd so many high lights one has to stop and review some of them. ver 3500 paid registration, and 2000 or more visited the Exhibit ooms and Auction, among others were 40 Boy Scouts, 60 Cub couts and 40 Sea Scouts. There were 93 well known dealers from l points of the country.

he first day there were two important events, the closed meeting , The Organization of International Numismatists in the evening d at 7:00 p.m. a forum open to the public was presented by the ociety for International Numismatics, presided over by President mes Betton. Members presented a Slide and Discussion program, overing some of the little known or recognized coin issuing areas Africa.

iday, Feb. 10, the first of three auction sessions was held, talogued by James Kelly of the Paramount International Coin rporation of Dayton, Ohio. James Kelly was ably assisted by eorge Bennett. The same evening, the California Exonumist ciety presented a forum, also open to the public. Guest speakers ere, Mr. Herbert Bergen noted collector and numismatist, also cond vice president of the ANA, who discussed the major changes at have occured in the hobby the last few years. Mr. Don Sherer, ng time collector and former ANA General Secretary, who told me of his ideas on the expanding field of Exonumia.

turday Feb. 11th opened with a breakfast for the Officers, repentatives and invited guests, with 105 in attendance. Following this was the N.A.S.C. open business meeting and election of ficers for the coming year. They are as follows:

win C. Borgolte, president; Foster Hall, president elect; Peggy Borgolte, vice president; Beatrice Young, recording secretary; izabeth Goodson, corresponding secretary; Ethel M. Lenhert, asurer; Thelma M. Case, historian.

Elected to the board were, Walter T. Snyder, Past president; George Bennett, Rodney Bennett, James Betton Jr., Pauline D. Ney, Murray Singer and C. R. Young.

Saturday afternoon was the final session of the auction which from all reports was well attended, prices of some of the 1645 lots sold will be forthcoming from James Kelly at a later date.

Saturday evening was a gala affair, the annual banquet, Master of Ceremonies was none other than the one and only, "Ralph Curley Mitchell!" Among the guests in attendance were, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Yeoman of Racine, Wisc., Mr. Lee Hewitt of Numismatic Scrapbook, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bergen, ANA 2nd Vice President, Ralph Cleaver of Colorado and former ANA board member, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Freeman, Mr. Freeman is advertising manager of the Numismatist, and the following members of the ANA board of governors, Virginia Culver, John J. Pittman, Ray Byrne, Harold Berk and Charles Johnson. Legal Counsel to the ANA Mr. George Hatie. Rudy Gjurovich, president of Northern California Numismatic Association and Mr. Dan Harley, president of California State Numismatic Association and many more which room does not allow to be listed. Past presidents attending were, Earl Whitehead, Charles Ruby, Slim C.A. Dunber, Ben Williams, George Bennett, Thomas Wood, Karl Brainard and Murray G. Singer.

There were 67 individual exhibits in competition along with four non competitive outstanding displays and several cases from the N.A.S.C. Money Museum.

Walter Snyder outgoing president was presented with the Silver Lamp of Knowledge Medal for his able leadership the past year. Installation of the new officers was conducted by the very capable Mr. Herbert M. Bergen, who made a few interesting points himself in reply to Ralph Mitchell's earlier antics. Credit for a successful convention must go to the officers, board members, committeemen and to the 75 member clubs, whose members worked so hard to make it the great convention of collectors and numismatists.

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Exhibit Winners N.A.S.C. Convention

S. COINS:
1st. Arthur Wildbeck
2nd. Ray Reinoehl
3rd. Clay Read

LD COINS:
1st. George Hatie
2nd. Esther Taller
3rd. Mel Kohl

IENTS:
1st. Ralph Marx
2nd. Rudy Pock Sr.
3rd. William D. Koonce

DIEVAL:
1st. Mike Zagorin
2nd. James Betton Jr.
3rd. William D. Koonce

ERN FOREIGN:
1st. Esther Taller
2nd. John Gork
3rd. Mike Zagorin

CURRENCY:
1st. William Doovas
2nd R.B. Carter
3rd. Mrs. R.B. Carter

EIGN CURRENCY:
1st. William D. Koonce
2nd. Wanda Pock
3rd. Sally Marx

UNUSUAL MEDIA of EXCHANGE
1st. R.B. Carter
2nd. Sally Marx
3rd. James Betton Jr.

ORDERS, MEDALS, MEDALLIC ART
1st. Ethel Lenhert
2nd. Laura Nemez
3rd. William J. Poggione

SPECIALIZED:
1st. Roy Gray
2nd. Leona Kohl
3rd. Linda Kay

CLUB EXHIBITS:
1st. Verdugo Hills
2nd. Israel
3rd. North Hollywood

JUNIORS:
1st. Patricia Gutowski
2nd. Rudy Pock, Jr.
3rd. Ken Gray

INVITATIONALS:
RUDY Gjurovich
Gordon Z. Greene
Robert Johnson
Ken Nichols

BEST IN SHOW

ROY GRAY

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Club News

Welcome to N.A.S.C. We are pleased to have more fine groups affiliated with us.

Society for International Numismatics
San Gabriel Valley Chapter
Monrovia, California

California State Numismatic Association

Rockatomics Coin Club of Canoga Park

Oxnard Coin Club

Ancient Coin Club of America
Los Angeles Chapter

C.O.I.N. Convention of International Numismatists

Our group now totals 75 chapters and we invite all of the numismatic groups in our area to join our great Regional organization.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

Karl Brainard, past President of N.A.S.C., was the featured speaker at the January meeting. His message was well received by all. A nice write up is given W.A. Cheney, who is retiring after more than forty years with the Union Pacific Railroad, in their club news, edited by Carl Weisdorn.

(from club bulletin)

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY

The Society participated in the N.A.S.C. Convention with a forum and they participate actively in educational activities at all major conventions.

This group is working on material for the "Unlisted So-called

Dollars," which they hope to publish within the next couple of years. Officers for 1967-68 are: President, Alva Christensen; Vice-President, Ralph Mitchell; Secretary, Joseph J. Garside; Treasurer, Dorothy Greene. The annual summer meeting will take place in Pasadena, with Ralph A. Mitchell serving as Chairman.

(club bulletin)

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB

The February meeting featured a talk by Irv Brotman on the interesting subject of "Anchor Money." In the club notice, there is an interesting article and advice on "Collecting Coins."

(club bulletin)

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

This club, which has only been in existence two years, now totals 35 members. This group is active in the exhibiting of numismatics and its members have won many awards. The speaker at the February meeting was Mel Kohl, active in N.A.S.C. and many other groups in the area.

(club bulletin)

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB

At the first meeting of the new year, retiring President Paul Schymos was presented with an appropriate plaque of appreciation for his two years as President, 1960 and 1966. The monthly display trophy went to Neil Osina for his display of freak coins. First prize went to R.B. Carter for his "Altered Coin Display."

(club bulletin)

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

The meeting on January 16 featured the ANA slides of U.S. Types of Copper Coins. Following the program, a quiz was held and prizes given for correct answers. The March 20 meeting will have a showing of the Government of Israel Numismatic film "Within the Circle."

(club bulletin)

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS

Alva Christensen was the speaker at the February meeting on the subject of "Exonumia," a talk throughly enjoyed by all present

Their bulletin has a number of research requests, an article on False Sovereigns by Robert L. Clarke, and some observations on the counterfeiting of coins and medals by Lyman Haynes Low. James L. Betton, Jr. is the President of the club, ably assisted by hard working committees and officers.

(club bulletin)

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

The speaker at the February meeting was Russ Hiles, whose talk featured his visit into the Interior of Old Mexico. The club will participate in National Coin Week and are going at it in a big way. They have a Proclamation from the Mayor, City of Hawthorne, for National Coin Week, and this club looks like it will be a tough one to beat in the competition.

(club bulletin)

TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB

The speaker for the February meeting was Mr. Clay Read, who spoke on "How to Display Your Coins." Read has won many awards on his various exhibits. Other members displayed various items from their collections, most interesting to members of the club. The President's message states, "If we all would resolve to make at least one new acquaintance at our next club meeting, a considerable number of these new members or visitors would leave the meeting with the feeling that the time was well spent, and you can rest assured that most of them will come back." Sound advice!

(club bulletin)

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB

Ann Hall, the Program Chairman, entertained with an educational coin quiz at the February meeting. Frank L. Bernard, a past President, was presented with a plaque for his untiring work for the club. The March meeting will have displays and auctions of coins.

(club bulletin)

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB

The January meeting featured the installation of the club officers, with the installing officer being Maurice M. Gould. The February meeting consisted of an educational quiz and uncirculated Lincoln cents were awarded for correct answers. This club produced many of the top officers of N.A.S.C. over the years.

The Fascinating World of Counterstamps

By MAURICE M. GOULD

One of the most fascinating phases of numismatics is the collecting and attributing counterstamped coins.

A coin may be counterstamped or countermarked for many reasons - political, advertising, revolutionary or siege, admission tickets, and many more.

The most sought after counterstamped coins are those which have been used for advertising purposes and among them are such unusual items as - Sage's Candy Coin, known on an 1874 Trade Dollar; Houck's Panacea which is known on various silver coins; Dr. Shattuck's Water Cure, Waterford, Maine; Dr. Kirstead, Dentist, Boston; and in the amusement field, Parisian Varieties, 16th St. and Broadway, N.Y., as well as Young, the Magician. These are struck on U.S. silver coins.

Spanish Colonial silver was legal tender in the United States until 1857 and a few of the counterstamps appear on this series and show that they were circulating in the United States for many years.

Among these counterstamps are - Consult Dr. Darby, Boston; Wood's Minstrels, 144 Broadway; Blanchard House, Monmouth, Ill.; R. Flanagan's Punch; Sachem Oyster Saloon.

One of the most interesting is Kunkel's Opera Troupe, which appears on a Spanish 2 reale of 1744. George J. Kunkel was one of the first delineators of negro minstrelsy in the United States and during his theatrical career was identified with three historic theaters in Baltimore. John Wilkes Booth and Joe Jefferson were in his company.

Many of these pieces have exciting histories or are associated with the well-known names in numismatics. The "E.B." stamped on a 1799 dollar is the mark of Ephraim Brasher, famous in numismatics for the Ephraim Brasher Doubloon, one of the world's rarest coins.

One of the rarest Hawaiian items is the counterstamp on a U.S. half dollar of 1872 of the Thomas Hobron Hawaiian Token. It is believed Unique and originally in the collection of the author.

Mr. Jewel, struck on an 1853 quarter, refers to the Steamer Jewel which was a coastwise craft running from Portland, Maine to Gardiner and also Nova Scotia about 1900.

Some U.S. copper and silver coins are known with various Masonic counterstamps and in some cases the reverse and obverse have been engraved and then engraved for use as Royal Arch Chapter pennies.

Among the political tokens is an American large cent counterstamped, "Vote the Land Free." These circulated during the presidential election of 1848. Part of the platform of the Free Soil Party was, "Whereas we have assembled in convention as a union of free men for the sake of free-

dom, forgetting all past political differences, in common resolve to maintain the rights of all free labor against the aggression of a slave power and to secure free soil for a free people." The slogan in this campaign was, "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men."

The countermarked and cut coins of the West Indies are among the most glamorous of this series. They bring visions of pirates, Pieces of Eight, two bit and four bit pieces, as well as the mysterious markings on some of the coins. To date, many have not been attributed, even though a great many scholars have worked in the field for years.

Authority for the use of many of the counterstamps is to be found in the Laws and Ordinances of different Islands. Some of the stamps were within the Napoleonic War period, when the flag of several of the islands changed hands according to the fortunes of war. Among these counterstamps are included - A Rose, with 5 petals, which was used for Curacao during the English occupation, 1807-15.

Cuba used a "key" counterstamp; Dominica had a circular piece cut from the center of Spanish Pillar dollars and this section was stamped with a script "D" enclosing a star within a circle of rays. Some of the dollars have been found stamped with "16" and a crown above it. Silver, copper and gold coins of the West Indies have been countermarked, and an ordinance was passed in Martinique in 1805 authorizing the countermarking of gold half-joes with a stamp having the figures "20" or "22" over a small eagle, these coins to have a value of 20 or 22 livres.

There has been a great deal of interest in this series in recent times and with the research work and a new book to be published by Ray Byrne of Pittsburgh, Pa., this collecting will reach a new height.

During the 18th century there was a shortage of change and silver in England. This was greatly due to the government not coining any silver larger than a four pence for a number of years.

The English governmenthad in its vault a huge number of Spanish dollars that had been captured from various Spanish vessels. Because of the tremendous demand for change, the government decided to place these Spanish Pillar dollars on the market. In order to give official sanction for this experiment, the King's head was stamped on the head of the Spanish King. This was the same stamp used at Goldsmith's Hall for marking silver plate.

French & Son

U.S. Quarter counterstamped with Fleur-de-lis for use in Puerto Rico

Merchants Counterstamp Sage's Candy Coin

SEYCHELLES

By VANCE HUTCHINSON

irst, I would like to tell you about the pronunciation of Seychelles. ou will primarily hear Sey-chell-ies, however, as near as I can etermine, it should be pronounced Say-shells (as in sea shells).

o locate the Seychelles, place in mind the east coast of Africa nd on the east coast is a large island called Madagascar. Go pproximately1,000 miles northeast and you will hit the Seychelles. should say you will have by-passed several of the 92 islands, ut the main island of Mahe' is about 1,000 miles from Africa (it also approximately 1,700 miles south of India). The islands of eychelles are spread out in the Indian Ocean with Praslin Island, miles north of Mahe' to Aldabra Island, and Assumption Island out 600 miles to the southwest. The total land area of the 92 lands is only 156 square miles. As you can see, most of the lands are quite small. In fact, according to the British Colonial nnual Report on the Seychelles (of 1940-1950), only 33 of the 92 lands are inhabited, with the island of Mahe' having 80% of the tal population. The island of Praslin had 2,895, LaDigue 1,412, d Silhouette 502. This doesn't leave many people on the other inhabited islands.

out 2 years ago I was reading the travel section in the Sunday per when I came upon an article about a couple who had made trip to the Seychelles. The descriptions of the islands were so vid that I immediately looked in the Yeoman Brown Book to see out their coinage. At that moment I decided to see if I could tain the coins of Seychelles. In my efforts to collect the coins ead various articles about the country and became more and more terested in that group of islands. I might mention that there is t very much written about the Seychelles.

e largest island, Mahe' (Capitol-Victoria) was officially colonized the French in 1756, and named after Louis XV's Controller of nance, Viconte Morgan des Seychelles. The French came from e island of Mauritus. The Governor of Mahe' was Chevalier Quean Quinsse (who later changed his name to Quincy). He was a rmer captain in the Franch Army. In 1794 he capitulated to the

British Fleet. Because the Seychelles were an out of the way place and the different ships would use the islands as a water and food stop, they changed hands several times. After the capitulation, when a French ship came in sight, Governor Quincy would run up the French Tricolor. When a British ship would appear he would run up a blue flag bearing in white letters "Seychelles Capitulation". The English kept him as Governor because he did a good job of administering the island. Evidently, he was an honest, fair and capable man. Great Britain officially acquired Mauritius and the Seychelles from the French at the Peace of 1816.

No two islands in the Seychelles are quite alike. Some are mountainous granite, others are flat coral foundations covered with white sand. One island may be noted for its special birds, fruits or trees, another for its tortoises, springs of sweetwater, or caves.

The main island of Mahe' is about 17 miles long and averages less than 5 miles in width. The capital is Victoria, which is a beautiful port city. The island also boasts of mountains 3,000 feet high.

Island of Prasin, 23 miles north of Mahe', is referred to as the Garden of Eden. It is the only place the "Coco de Mer" comes from. The Coco de Mer is the worlds largest, heaviest tree, fruit weighing 40 lbs. The trees are 100 feet high and have leaves that are 300 square feet in area. The tree usually is 35 years old before bearing. The Coco de Mer was very highly prized by India and the Chinese, because they would use it as an ingredient in their love potions.

On the island of Aldabra there are giant tortoises, 5 feet long and 3 feet high. The only other place these are found is half-way around the world on the Galapagos Islands. These tortises are now protected by law.

The first coins used in the Seychelles were the Rupees of Mauritius and East Africa, the Rupee being equal to 100 cents. It wasn't until 1939 that the Seychelles had their own coins which were minted in England. The new coins were of four denominations, three silver and one nickel alloy. The silver are one Rupee, half Rupee and 25¢ piece. The nickel alloy is the 10¢ piece which has a scalloped edge. In 1948 they issued a 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ piece in bronze.

In 1951 they changed the 25¢ piece from silver to copper nickel. All of the coinage to this time has the portrait of the head of King George VI, facing left on the obverse. The portrait was modeled by Percy Metcalfe, whose initials P.M. appear below the bust.

In 1953 the 10¢ piece was changed to a nickel-brass which gave it a golden color, and also started the series of coins with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse. In 1954 the one Rupee, and half Rupee were changed to copper-nickel composition. All of the coinage since then have had no silver, and all carry the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

The Seychelles being a very small country have one of the smallest mintage of coins in the world. The following are the mintage figures from the British Mint Reports.

1 Rupee	Half Rupee	25¢	10¢
Silver 1939-90,000	1939 36,000	1939-36,000	Copper 1939-36,000
		1943-36,000	Nickel 1943-36,000
		1944-36,000	1944-36,000
			1951-36,000
Copper			
1954-150,000	1954-72,000	1951-36,000	Nickel 1953-130,000
Nickel			
1960- 60,000	1960-60,000	1954-124,000	Brass 1965
		1960-40,000	
		1964-40,000	

5¢ Bronze	2¢ Bronze	1¢ Bronze
948-300,000	1948-350,000	1948-350,000
946- 20,000	1959- 30,000	1959- 30,000
965 ?	1961- 30,000	1961- 30,000
	1963- 40,000*	1963- 40,000*

Total 30 coins and date *(20,000 struck 1963) *(20,000 struck 1963)
(20,000 struck 1964) (20,000 struck 1964)

Total mintage 2,260,000 coins excluding 1965 - 5¢ and 10¢ pieces.

In 1949 there were Rs (Rupees) 170,800 worth of coins in circulation.

Notes in the Seychelles were issued in 50 Rupees, 10 Rupees, 5 Rupees, 1 Rupee and 50¢ denomination. In 1949 there were 2,269,497.50 worth of Rupee notes in circulation.

To further emphasize the smallness of the country and the difficulty of getting there, as late as 1960 there was no air travel and few scheduled sailings to the Seychelles. Only 490 tourists visited in 1960. This could truly be a Garden of Eden and a challenge to collect a date set of the Seychelles as the export of coins is now forbidden.

References:

Where the Clock Strikes Twice - Alec Waugh, Farrar 1951

Beyond the Reefs - William Travis, N.Y. Dutton 1959

Pursuit of an Island - Julian Mockford, London, Staple Press 1950

Great Britain Colonial Office Report on Seychelles,
London, H.M. Stationery Office 1949-50

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YOUR CLUB should take advantage of the ANA Educational Awards. The certificate will have the name of your speaker and the subject of his lecture imprinted on it. While they should not be used promiscuously, speakers appreciate awards of this type and they may be obtained by writing to the Executive Secretary, Jack Koch, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901. The ANA also has available medals suitable for awards and for past presidents. These projects are fairly new and many of your organizations may be unfamiliar with them.

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N.A.S.C. BOARD MEETINGS

MAY 7, 1967
JULY 30, 1967
OCTOBER 29, 1967
FEBRUARY 4, 1968
NEW YORK ROOM, STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, 1:00 P.M.

National Coin Week (NCW)

ational Coin Week, one of the most important events of the year coin collectors and numismatists, will be celebrated this year pril 22-29. The theme is "Numismatics, Portrait of History."

rsonally, I believe this is a great experience for an individual club when they enter competition, either as a group or individu-, and participate actively in the events of a full week which give boost to numismatics each year. Your Editor can tell you from rsonal experience, having participated for a number of years, th as an individual and with various clubs, that the winning of e first individual prize in 1946 was one of my most cherished ards in my years of association with numismatics.

club, the Boston Numismatic Society, also won first prize and is was a great satisfaction to me as well as my organization.

the ANA Show last year, I browsed through the books and re-rds sent in to the Chairman of the Committee and I was amazed the progress made in this field during the past few years.

ery club should participate, whether they enter competition or t, and your local banks, mercantile stores, and local organiza-ns will always cooperate in educational events of this type by owing displays to be placed in their windows, and newspapers, lio and T.V. are known to be of assistance in these endeavors.

is is the most advantageous time for junior collectors to become olved in club work. They are the future numismatists and offi-s of the various clubs and the opportunity to deal with the blic and collectors alike is worthwhile experience in itself.

you do compete, some of the things which are important are - ning up new members for your group; have educational programs; out a good club bulletin; have the proper publicity; and the most portant, I believe, is having excellent numismatic educational plays which will attract the attention of the public.

your club or group does have a display, take the time to see the ults of their efforts, and pass the word along.

e Governors of most of our fifty States now issue official Coin ek Proclamations and there are sure to be special lectures and ibits at some of the local coin clubs.

e national awards are given out each year at the ANA Conven-n and I hope that you and your organization will be one of the s to receive them.

e co-chairmen are Rick and Virginia Bronson and information may obtained by writing to Box 241, Grandview, Missouri 64030.

1. N.A.S.C. Business Meeting. Officers, Left to Right: Ethel Lenhert, Treasurer; Peggy Borgolte, Corr. Sec.; Ann Holl, Rec. Sec.; Walter Snyder, President; Edwin C. Borgolte, President Elect.
2. Left to Right: Mrs. H. Bergen, Mr. H. Bergen; Mrs. W. Snyder, Mr. W. Snyder.
3. 1967 N.A.S.C. Officer Installation.
4. N.A.S.C. Richard P. Goodson Memorial Trophy.

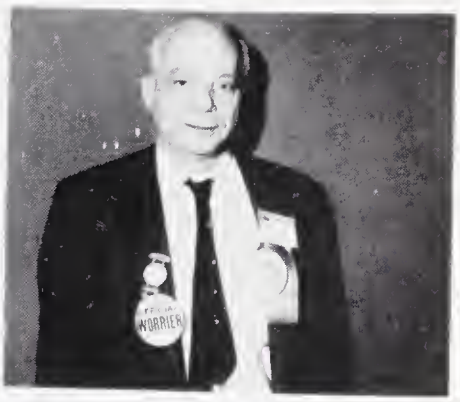
1. Busy Bourse Deolers
2. Colif. Exonumist Society Officers
3. Sell out at the N.A.S.C. Bonquet.
4. Left to Right:
Hozel Gillie, Don Sheorer, Peggy Borgolte.

.A.S.C. 1967 Officers & Boord
otion by Mr. Herbert Bergen, A.N.A.
ce President.

eft to Right: Mrs. Edwin C. Borgolte,
C. Vice President; Edwin C. Borgolte,
ent.

etiring President, Walter Snyder.

vo greot Editors: Lee Hewitt of
o; Dick Yeomon of Racine, Wisconsin.



1. Auctioneer Kelly with some of the Top Brass. Left to Right: Edwin C. Borgolte, Murroy Singer, George Bennett, Jim (Trends) Kelly.

2. Myron L. McClaflin, N.A.S.C. officiol printer and worrier.

3. Mrs. Herbert Bergen ond Mrs. S.W. Freemon

4. Left to Right: Sol Taylor, Exhibit Choirmon presenting Best of Show Aword, accepted by Mort Goodmon for Roy Gray.

Eras in Anglo-American Numismatics

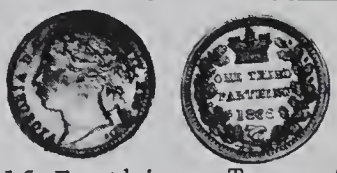
By SOL TAYLOR

Often in the history of the coinage of the United States as well as Great Britain, certain coinage issues have been forced out as victims of progress (and inflation). Some eras have been mourned by the populace while others were a blessing. A brief sketch is offered with suitable historical background of each of these eras.

In 1956 Great Britain ended an era of almost 300 years with the announcement that the beloved little copper, the farthing, was obsolete and no longer needed in the economy. And within a year they were gone from circulation. Every reigning monarch from Charles II in 1672 through Elizabeth II, except James II (1685-1688), shared a place in this coinage era. The scarcest type coin would be that of Queen Anne, since the only "regular" issue was in 1714 and only "a few hundred" pieces were struck. In the late 18th century a farthing was good enough to buy a loaf of bread, a newspaper, a pint of malt (beer), and other commodities and services. By Victoria's time, its value and size had diminished considerably. In the 20th century its use dropped year by year and with the devaluation of the pound to $2.80 from $4.20, its value dropped to about 0.3¢ U.S. It was officially recalled January 1st, 1961.

Third Farthings of George IV

Victoria 1/3 Farthings - Type of 1866-1885



Victoria Half Farthings Type of 1839-1868

Silver Three-Halfpence of Queen Victoria

Farthings of George III

e U.S. half cent enjoyed a period of popularity in its earlier days, declined in the 1840's until its demise in 1857. Since foreign pers circulated in the U.S. during this period more commonly than sparsely-minted half cents, the demand declined and the Coin- Act of February 21,1857 ended their mintage.

combat the rampant use of tokens and counterfeits, England oduced the "Cartwheels" in 1797 -- huge copper one penny and penny pieces with full intrinsic value. The two pence experi- t lasted just 10 years, since as two-ounce weights, people would er keep them than use them as coins. They were minted with the e 1797

1797 The only copper twopence ever issued for circulation. Familiarly known as a "cartwheel" the 1797 twopence weighed two ounces at the time of striking. For many years afterward the 1797 twopence pieces and the one penny pieces of the same year (which weighed 1 oz.) were used as measuring weights by shopkeepers.

U.S. two cent experiment was almost doomed from its start. the introduction of the small bronze cent in 1864, the com- ion two cent piece was also introduced to continue the circula- of a "large bronze coin". And each year thereafter the mintage nped lower and lower until 1872 when the last regular pieces e struck (65,000) and in 1873 only a small number of proofs were ck as type coin specimens. This two cent piece was one of the rtest-lived of any U.S. coin.

at Britain minted fractional farthings, but not as coinage for at Britain itself. These small coins, 1/2, 1/3 and 1/4 were

meant for circulation in Ceylon, Malta and the West Indies where the low standard of living in the 19th century made their use practical. The last of these fractionals were struck in 1913 for use in Malta. Likewise, silver three halfpenny pieces (1½d) were minted from 1862 for use in these same islands.

The U.S. large cent saw wide use during their era from 1793 until 1857, but because of rising costs of production, they had to be reduced and the Coinage Act of 1857 ended their reign. They were minted every year except 1815 and could buy most common services and commodities -- a loaf of bread, a cheese, a dozen eggs, a day's labor, and even a good cigar.

The copper nickel cents ushered in a short-lived era from 1856-1864. The flying Eagle cents issued officially from 1857-58 represent the shortest era of any U.S. type coin. It was followed by the copper nickel Indian head cents of 1859-1864. The reverse design of 1859 was modified from laurel leaves to oak leaves with a shield in 1860. This copper nickel cent series lived through the Civil War and saw very little duty in that time due to widespread hoarding. The small bronze cents introduced in 1864 have undergone only design changes since then.

The British silver "thruppenny" (three pence) pieces date back to Medieval days. That era ended in 1944. However, to force it out of circulation it was minted concurrently for several years with thick twelve-sided nickel-brass three penny pieces from 1937-1944. The British fondly recall this little coin much as oldtime Americans revere the equally tiny half dime.

The U.S. half disme (that's the way they first spelled it) was authorized by the Act of January 18, 1792 but not minted until 1794. It saw extensive use for its entire era which ended in 1873. It was a small coin and thus was easily misplaced and lost. The introduction of the nickel five cent coinage in 1866 spelled its imminent doom. However, it did circulate until late into the 19th and early part of the 20th century.

nticipating a demand for the new three cent postage stamps of 1849-51), the post office pushed for a three-cent piece. Congress granted the coinage of a silver coin of three cents in March of 1851. This very small coin saw limited duty until regular issues were discontinued in 1862 and only a few proof specimens were minted each year thereafter until 1873 when this brief series ended. Larger 3-cent nickel pieces were introduced in 1865 but they were no more popular and their mintage declined almost every year until 1889 when the 3-cent piece era passed into our numismatic history.

Lettered edge, punctuated date

SILVER THREE CENT PIECES

Liberty Seated Half Dime

he twenty-cent piece was authorized by Congress on March 3,1875. nce it was an attempt to actually make our decimal system truly cimal (1/5th of a dollar), it was given a try. However, since it as too much like a quarter, it was never popular and was discontinued in the following year with only a few proofs minted in 1877 d 1878 for specimen purposes. This denomination "enjoyed" the ortest popularity in U.S. numismatics.

ngland's silver coins were eased out by getting smaller, less very and finally the "coup de grace" was leveled in 1947 when e six pences, shillings, florins and half crowns became copper-ckel alloys. The silver era dating back to Anglo-Saxon days had me to an end.

e United States postponed this inevitable ending to an era when e Coinage Act of 1965 declared the end to silver dimes and quarrs, an era loudly-mourned by the collecting fraternity and the y public as well.

eat Britain had its share of odd and unpopular denominations too. issued a silver groat (four pence) on and off for many years until

Victoria's day (1856). They looked too much like three pence coins. Silver half groats were eased out away back in the reign of James I, (1603-1625).

The double florin (four shillings) was introduced in 1887 primarily as a commemorative in the Jubilee series of Queen Victoria. But since it looked much like the five shilling piece, it was unpopular and was discontinued in 1890.

Groats of Queen Victoria - Young Head Type of 1837-1862

ENGLISH DOUBLE FLORINS

Although there is no modern equivalent in English coinage for "emergency" coinage, the United States saw the need to experiment with odd metals during World War II. The zinc-coated steel cents of 1943 were unpopular from their start and discontinued after over one billion were made. In 1944 and 1945 cents were made from a brass-bronze combination derived from ammunition cases. In 1946 regularly-issued bronze cents again were made. The war era cents lasted only briefly.

The nickels however, underwent more drastic changes and the nickel-less 5¢ piece was introduced in 1942. On October 8th the new silver (35%, manganese 9% and copper 56%) nickels made their appearance. This era ended in 1945. Regular nickel alloys were used starting again in 1946.

the gold family, both countries had relatively short eras of odd alues. The U.S. issued small numbers of one dollar and three dollar gold pieces and some specimen four dollar "stellas". Many of these coins became souvenir pieces, jewelry items, gold teeth and often just bullion. They were never very popular and their low mintage reflect their demand. The entire gold era sadly passed into oblivion by the gold act of March, 1933.

England's era of the gold guineas and multiple guineas lasted from the reign of George I, 1714-1727 until the reign of George III, 1760-1820. A guinea had an equivalent of 21 shillings and was coined in denominations of 5, 1, 1/3rd, ½ and ¼ ineas. The term "guinea" is still used throughout the Empire to ote prices -- showing a strong attachment to this golden era.

th the U.S. silver dollar and the English crown were forced out regularly-issued coinage about the same time. The last issued S. silver dollar came off the presses in 1935 and England's last culation crowns were minted in 1934. Crowns were struck in 1935, 36, 1937, 1951, 1953, 1960 and 1965, but primarily for commemora- e purposes. The 1936 crown was supposed to be the coronation own of Edward VIII, but since he was never crowned, it was issued th the obverse of his late father, George V.

e U.S. also saw a glorious era of commemorative coins pass into story in 1954 with the issuance of the last commemorative half llars. Starting with the Columbian Exposition halves in 1892, 48 ferent commemorative halves were issued plus one commemora- e quarter (Isabella 1893). A small variety of commemorative gold ns ranging from one dollar to fifty dollars was issued between 03 and 1926. Many of the smaller pieces became jewelry items

while the larger pieces were unpopular because of their high face value.

And so, dear collectors, we see eras come and pass. New coin types and denominations appear only to suffer the ravages of time -- some sooner than others. We see metals become more and more scarce while coins become smaller and less valuable intrinsically.

We see silver replace gold, nickel replace silver, copper replace nickel, aluminum replace copper and perhaps shortly see plastics replace metals altogether. The British are gearing for the end of their greatest numismatic era -- the pound sterling era itself. In the next decade they will go "decimal" as has most of the British Empire. Thus the reckoning in pounds, shillings and pence will be eased considerably once the system is converted. But the oldtimers will take another deep sigh and bemoan the passing of another "fine auld era".

It should not be long before the U.S. sees the legislated end to silver dollars, half dollars, and the circulating silver coins. After all, when one studies numismatic history, it is evident that as population grows, the needs for coinage grows and the effect includes experimental issues, reduced sizes, cheaper metals and fewer denominations. So shed a sigh or two when you experience the end of this era or that one, it is all in the nature of things with COINS.

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1. British Museum, ENGLISH COPPER COINS, 1960
2. Yeoman, R.S., GUIDE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS, 1967

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From the large amount of mail we receive, that Medals and "Fidos" are among the most popular and sort-after series.

itial Marks as Used During the Reign of Elizabeth I 1558 to 1603

Compiled by JIM BETTON

though a number of Elizabethan coins are dated, many more exist
t are not. By comparison of the Initial Marks of the dated coins
th the dates that such a mark is known to have been combined
th, we are able to closely date the coins that are found without
umerical date. In this case, the Initial Mark serves as the date.
you would assume, "overmarks" are known, resulting from the
uctance to discard a good die at the end of the year. In the dated
ns, overdates are known in conjunction with overmarks. When
rmarks are found on both sides of the coin, it is obviously one
the coins struck after the change over. When one side wore out
was broken, the other side was used with the new die. There-
e, the overdates and overmarks are considerably scarcer than
normal coins.

e important item to consider when dating, is that the Julian
endar was in use at that time. The year commenced on March
h, so January, February and most of March 1582 followed
cember 1582. March 20, 1582 and March 28th, 1583 are only 8
s apart, but March 28th, 1582 and March 20th, 1582 are eleven
nths and three weeks apart....or just figure that March 24th and
h are the new year.

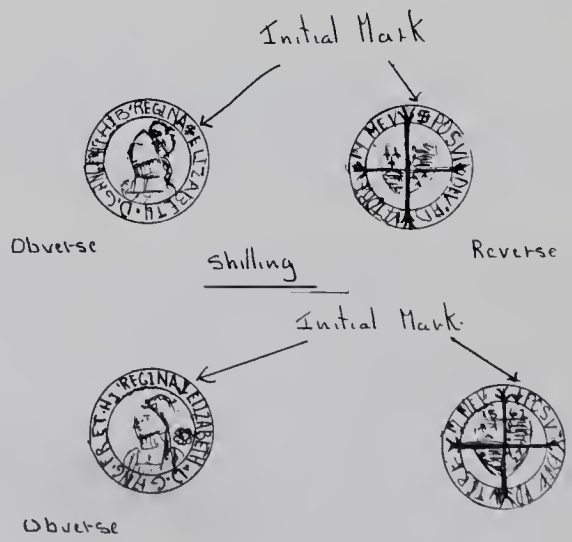
e Initial Marks did not necessarily change at that time, nor
e they used for only one year, although they sometimes were.
a result, the Pheon was used from 1561 to 1565, and the Rose
s used from 1565 to 1566.

y often wonder about the Initial Marks themselves, raising such
stions as "Where did such funny things come from?" and "That
ks like an arrow to me, why is it called a Pheon?" To answer
first question, the Initial Marks are from the science of Heraldry,
Family "coat of arms", if you prefer. The object of Heraldry
originally to provide a warrior with a shield that could be
ognized as his, from such a distance that the man's features

could not be seen. During the early times, mere color and metal combinations were sufficient. Later the metals or colors were placed in diagonals or bars to provide suitable differences from shields of the same color that were used by other men. Later even this was not sufficient, so the Knights took to placing an insignia or "charge" upon their shields. These little charges are the Initial Marks used for "difference" on the medieval coinage! In answer to the second question, the Heraldic names for the charges were, or are used, on the majority of coinage during this period. A study of Heraldry goes hand in hand with the study of numismatics for all this coinage; it will not only pinpoint dates but personalize history into individual stories.

The name Initial Marks was given on the basis that they were placed at the beginning of the legend. When Charles I was on the run during the war, the marks were often placed in the field, and perhaps were meant for true mint marks. Mary's marks are often, in fact usually, found after the first or second word in the legend, but for practical purposes, they are found at the beginning of the legend and not meant as mint marks.

The following two coins will illustrate examples of Elizabethan coinage. The first is a Shilling, which is undated. The second is a Sixpence, nearly all of which were dated. The Initial mark is found on both sides, the date (if any) on the reverse above the shield. A coin with a different Initial Mark on each side is a mule. A mule is either a makeshift coin or an accident.



BETHAN INITIAL MARKS

Hammered Series

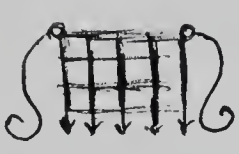
1558 To 1560*)

rosslet (1560 To 1561)

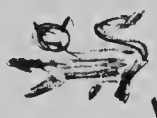
(1561 To 1565)

(1565 To 65/66)

lis (1565/66 To 66/67)



(1566/7 To 67)



(1567 To 1570)

(1570 To 1572)

(1572 To 1573)

(1573 To 1574)

ne (1574 To 1578)

ross (1578 To 1580)

oss (1580 To 1581)

(1581 To 1582/3)

1582/3 To 1583)

3 To 1584/5)

mple

lis 1565/66-66/67" means the mark was begun in either 1565 or

d was used into possibly 1567.

(1560 To 1561)

ELIZABETHAN INITIAL MARKS

Hammered Coinage

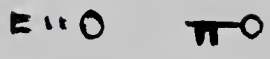
Escallop (1584/5 To 1587)

Crescent (1587 To 1589/90)

Hand (1589/90 To 1591/92)

Tun (1591/92 To 1594)

Woolpack (1594 To 1595/96)

Key (1595/96 To 1597/98) 

Anchor (1597/98 To 1600)

Cypher (1600 To 1601)

One (1601 To 1602) 1

Two (1602 To 1603) 2

Milled Series

Star (1560 To 1566/67)

Lis (1566/67 To 1570)

Castle (over Lis) (1570 To 1571)

Milled Patterns

Lis (1560)

Mullet (1560, 1574 To 1575)

Pierced Mullet (1570)

All information in this monograph has been compiled from the following bibliography of monographs and books.

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By A.J. North. Silver coinage post Roman to 1662

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By Herbert A. Seaby

Coins of The British World
By Robert J. Friedberg

Milled Coinage of England
By D. Hess & R. Long

The Scottish Coinage
By I.H. Steward

Silver Coinage of The Tudor's
By Henry W. Chisoms

Hammered Coinage of The 15th & 16th Centuries
By Alan E. Sotherby

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KARL BRAINARD, Founder and Past President of N.A.S.C., and active for many years in all of its affairs, is retiring and the Board of Directors have unanimously elected him as the Emeritus Curator of the Money Museum, a project close to his heart for many years.

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Meets twice a year at convention

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1216 E. Imperial
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3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.n.

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Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka
Culver City, Calif.
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Irwin Elementary School
Mojave Street
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tueday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS SOCIETY
Douglas Globemaster Grill
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Santa Monica, Calif.
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THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS
Downey Women's Club
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Downey, Calif.
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E. LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
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Los Angeles, Calif.
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ECHO PARK COIN CLUB
Echo Pk Methodist Church
1226 N. Alvarado St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

L MONTE COIN CLUB
Monte Civic Center
30 N. Tyler
Monte, Calif.
Monday, 7.00 p.m.

NTANA UNITED NUMIS.
gles Hall, Allen & Arrow
ntana, Calif.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

RTY-NINER COIN CLUB
ls Club Hse, Southgate Pk,
eedy & Southern, Southgate,
Wednesday, 7.45 p.n.

RDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
nge Hall,
tury & Taft Streets,
den Grove, Calif.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

N. DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
nt Recreation Club House
Avenue at Bellevue
ona, Calif.
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

EN CITY COIN CLUB
evette School Cafetorium
& Pleasant St.
a Paula, Calif.
Monday, 7.00 p.m.

CNDALE COIN CLUB
No. Central Ave.
dale,
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EA COIN CLUB
E. Imperial Highway
egundo, Calif.
Monday, 7.30 p.m.

LYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
ywood Y.M.C.A.
No. Hudson Avenue,
ywood, Calif.
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EL COIN CLUB
Mutal Sav. & Loan
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Sunday, each month, 3.00 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB
Del Valley Recreation Ctr.
4658 Woodruff
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1600 Barbara Rd,
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Hawthorne Memorial Ctr.
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Hawthorne, Calif.
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Burbank, Calif.
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Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB
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Van Nuys, Calif.
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MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
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Los Angeles, Calif.
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MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
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Monterey Park, Calif.
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12917 Cerise,
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Hoxie Ave. School
12324 Hoxie Ave.
Norwalk, Calif.
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Newport Beach, Calif.
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200 West Commonwealth
Fullerton, Calif.
4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

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3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB
No. Ranchito School
8837 Olympic Blvd.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

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"La Casita"
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1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

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Canoga Park, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB
Garden Room, Corilla Hotel,
Crn. Corilla & Chapala
Santa Barbara, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

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COIN CLUB
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San Bernardino, Calif.
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SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN C.
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2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

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Bishop, Calif.
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COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheriton Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

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1104 W. 8th Street,
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB
Veterans Memorial Bldg.
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4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
L.R. Stewart School Aud.
Simi, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
For meeting information write to:
P.O. Box 221,
Tarzana, Calif.

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NUMISMATICS
Calif. Savings & Loan,
Pico & Overland,
West Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS
San Gabriel Valley Chapter
Savings & Loan,
Monrovia, Calif.
3rd Tuesday each month

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TRW SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEE'S ASSOC. COIN CLUB
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel -;Dessert Room
5th & Spring Streets,
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
1316 Border Street,
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club
738 No. Euclid Avenue
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY
Mesa Service Club,
Vandenberg AFB
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main Street,
Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB
Masonic Temple
7216 Valmont,
Tujunga, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
Parnell Park
Scott Ave & Santa Fe
Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

April 13 - 16

Sacramento Inn, Sacramento, California

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NATIONAL COIN WEEK

April 22 - 29

American Numismatic Association

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COIN

June 23 - 24 - 25

International Hotel, Los Angeles, California

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S
76th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

August 9 - 12

American Hotel, Miami, Florida

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PREPARE NOW FOR THE WORLD'S FINEST REGIONAL CONVENTION!

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

February 15 - 18, 1968

LOS ANGELES, California

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